

Mr. E. A. Smith kindly showed me two specimens from the Cuming Collection in the British Museum pertaining to *E. Gereti*, which were also labelled *H. simodaë*; they are, however, larger than the type, measuring 28 and 26 millim. respectively. The exact locality is not recorded in either case.

*Ganesella procera*, sp. n.

Shell narrowly umbilicated, trochoid, thin, solid, corneous, very finely striated, minutely granulated above and decussated with spiral lines below the periphery. Spire conical, slightly globose; suture margined, apex obtuse. Whorls 9, flattened above, a little swollen below, increasing slowly and regularly, the last not descending anteriorly, and scarcely dilated towards the mouth, with an acute pinched keel at the periphery, which is continued upwards above the suture. Aperture oblique, subquadrate; peristome thin, acute, slightly thickened, its margins distant, upper nearly straight, a little reflected, forming an angle with the basal margin, which is arcuate and well reflected; columellar margin dilated above and partly covering the narrow umbilicus.

Diam. maj. 14, min. 12.5; alt. 17 millim.

*Hab.* Than-moi, Tonkin. Type in my collection.

A single specimen received as *G. phonica*, Mab., from Mr. E. Boubée, of Paris, proved upon examination to be a new species. It resembles *G. eximia*, Mldff., but is larger and wider at the base, the keel is more prominent and pinched, and the umbilicus is narrower; the surface is minutely granulated above and spirally striated below, features which are lacking in *G. eximia*. *G. phonica*, *eximia*, and *procera* form a group of which *phonica* is the smallest and *procera* the largest. Mr. Ponsonby possesses a specimen similar to the type. I hope shortly to illustrate this new species, together with some others.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

*International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.* First Annual Issue. *M. Botany.* Published for the International Council by the Royal Society of London. London: Harrison & Sons, 45 St. Martin's Lane. Vol. I. Part 1. 1902 (May). 8vo. Pp. xiv, 378.

WE have here the first specimen of the new undertaking initiated by the Royal Society, to take the place of the 'Catalogue of Scientific

Papers,' which at present is only brought down to 1883. The volume under review is due to international co-operation, each country, by its Regional Bureau, undertaking to supply the bibliography of science, to be combined into one whole by the Central Bureau in London. The idea is that of the seventeen annual volumes which are planned each should be devoted to one science, thus making it easy for specialists to subscribe for such portions as they may require.

Although printed by the month of May, the volume has only recently been issued—a delay which must be attributed to the difficulty attending every new issue of similar extent.

The scope of the volume before us may best be given by a statement of its contents. A short preface of five pages explains the foundation of the work, the contributing countries, and the list of subjects, followed by an enumeration of twenty-nine Regional Bureaus and their chiefs, explanations of the method of using the volume, and then the schedule of botanic subjects, each item having a registration number, to facilitate the grouping of titles. While each subject volume is denoted by a letter—*e. g.*, M. Botany, N. Zoology, R. Bacteriology, &c.—each item of the schedule is designated by four figures. Thus, the introductory portion comprises such items as 0040, Addresses, Lectures; 0070, Nomenclature. External Morphology and Organogeny are comprised in numbers 1000 (General) to 1800 (Teratology); similarly Anatomy, Development, and Cytology are numbered from 2000 (General) to 2900 (Cell-formation). The succeeding main headings are:—Physiology, Pathology, Evolution, Taxonomy, and Geographic Distribution, closing with an index of the subheadings. The schedule is also given in French, German, and Italian. Topographical Classification, a scheme common to all the sciences, also appears in the same languages, closing this preliminary matter. The catalogue of books and papers under the title of "Authors' Catalogue" occupies pp. 43–126. The name of the writer precedes the title of his work in usual bibliographic method, followed by the registration number or numbers under which the same paper will be found in the "Subject Catalogue;" these entries are consecutively numbered for reference. The "Subject Catalogue" of 240 pages forms the largest part of the volume; and this feature is peculiar to this series, being entirely absent in the 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers,' so far as that has been issued. Each separate item of the schedule is set out, with the particulars referring to it from the "Authors' Catalogue" repeated; the registration numbers are given at the head of each page as an indication. Under the heading Taxonomy a list of new genera and species is appended to each group—as, for instance, the Algæ, Fungi, and so forth; the running numbers of the "Authors' Catalogue" are here used to show the particular paper in which the species is published. The volume ends with an enumeration of the serials referred to, with the abbreviations employed.

The cover states that the manuscript was completed in January of the present year, from which it may be inferred that the whole of the botanic literature for 1901 is not included. This is explicitly admitted in a notice on page xiv, in which it is stated that the second part of the volume will be issued in a few months.

Practically the whole of the literature published in Great Britain and Ireland is included, but only a portion of some other countries. Germany and the United States are well represented, France less so, while Italy seems quite unrepresented. Japan, in spite of its distance from the Central Bureau, is well to the front, a sign of the energy of that enterprising nation.

It is to be hoped that this endeavour to supply promptly a review of the scientific literature of the world will be successful, and thus supply the worker with information so much needed; in that case the new venture of the Royal Society will earn the hearty thanks of every working naturalist.

*The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma.* Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Edited by W. T. BLANFORD.—*Rhynchota.* Vol. I. (*Heteroptera*). By W. L. DISTANT. London, &c., 1902. Pp. xxxviii, 438.

THIS valuable series of works on the Fauna of British India continues to make steady progress, and we have now to record the appearance of a volume dealing with the first three families (Pentatomidæ, Coreidæ, and Berytidæ) of the suborder Rhynchota (or Hemiptera) Heteroptera, which comprises the true bugs. Though not one of the largest orders of insects, it includes a considerable number of handsome and interesting forms, and many of the shield-bugs (formerly placed in a distinct family, but now usually included in the Pentatomidæ) rival the most brilliant beetles in their rich metallic hues; and, indeed, many of them might easily be mistaken for beetles at a first glance but for the antennæ; and for the scutellum, which latter often overlaps and covers the wings and wing-cases, and is not divided by a suture down the middle, as are the wing-cases of beetles, which correspond in function and appearance to the scutellum of the shield-bugs.

The general scheme of the work is the same as in previous volumes.

Mr. Blanford's preface informs us of the progress of the present series of works, from which we gather that volumes on Ants by Col. C. T. Bingham, Longicorn Coleoptera by Mr. C. J. Gahan, and another on Land-Mollusca (author not stated) may be expected in the immediate future. Then follows a list of the principal works quoted in the synonymy (pp. v-xi), the Systematic Index (pp. xiii-xxii), the Introduction, the descriptive part of the work, and the Alphabetical Index.